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8 March 1982

# Worldwide Report

LAW OF THE SEA

No. 188



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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8 March 1982

## WORLDWIDE REPORT

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CARE URGED IN LETTING FOREIGN CONTRACTS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 5 Feb 82 p 5

[Editorial: "Sea Fishing"]

[Text]

Various surveys during recent years have established that the Bay of Bengal holds a vast treasure of fish wealth. The latest one over an area of 3,500 sq. miles of the sea, concluded last Sunday by a 10-member team under the leadership of the State Minister for Fisheries and Livestock, found during three days of exploration 367 varieties of fish in the Bay in abundance. Of these, 42 varieties are exportable which can earn a huge amount of foreign exchange for the country every year. On its return from the survey, the team leader told newsmen that by exporting shrimps alone, the Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation (BFDC) earned Tk. 1.40 crore during last six months, as against the target of Tk. 2.50 crore for the year 1981-82. It is believed that the balance of the target would be achieved easily during the rest of the year. Moreover, private firms also export sizeable quantities of shrimps. The scope is immense indeed.

We would recall here that following a number of exploratory studies and surveys, world fish experts noted three years ago that the Bay of Bengal had the globe's biggest and richest 'shrimp mine' which alone could make export earnings of about Tk. 1000 crore annually, if it was properly developed and exploited. We believe, all concerned did take note of this valuable finding and are still actively conscious of

it. Besides exports, BFDC is also marketing a few varieties of sea fish in some of our cities including the metropolis. These home supplies, again, can be expanded to a large extent, particularly as our sweet fish supplies are in short supply. Needless to say, it has become imperative too for meeting the protein requirements of our populace. Moreover, we may introduce many more fish items at home and foreign markets than what we have done so far.

All said and done, however, we have perhaps not touched even the fringe of the prospects and possibilities of fish rearing and 'mining' in the Bay. The BFDC and other authorities and agencies concerned, we feel, have to be more effortful, systematic and pragmatic in their programmes and projects for exploring and exploiting the fish reserves there. And above all, one has to be careful about national interests in awarding foreign contracts for fishing in the Bay. This caution is necessary in the sense that we had not been sufficiently so in the past.

CSO: 5200/7026



BENGAL BAY SURVEY TEAM REPORTS FINDINGS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 1 Feb 82 pp 1, 8

[Text] Cox's Bazar, Jan. 31: An abundance of fish of different exportable varieties were found in the Bay of Bengal during the three day survey conducted by a team of experts ending today reports BSS.

Mr. Amirul Islam Kalam State Minister for Fisheries and livestock led the 10 member team.

The team leader told BSS that 42 varieties of the 367 located in the Bay in abundance are exportable. He said the varieties which included rupchanda could earn the country huge amount in foreign exchange.

The survey so far, covered 3,500 square miles of fishing area.

The team comprising the Secretary, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock Mr. M. K. Anwar, Secretary Swanirvar, Mr. Mahboob Alam Chashi, Chairman BFDC, Mr. Kader Molla and six local and foreign experts also visited Sonadia and St. Martins Islands. They explored the possibility of producing a huge quantity of fish meals out of crash fish available in the islands.

The State Minister on his way back visited Reju Khal 18 miles south of Cox's Bazar and asked the officials to make available fishing facilities to the trawlers and boats in the canal.

The State Minister said that Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corporation (BFDC) had earned Taka one crore 40 lakh during the last six months by exporting 100 tons of shrimps against the annual target of Taka two crore 50 lakh for the year 1981-82.

He said BFDC had already undertaken a joint venture with Iraq for fishing in the Bay of Bengal.

Under an agreement the Iraq will provide five trawlers and purchase the entire catch by the venture while Bangladesh will get 25 per cent of the sale proceeds.

CSO: 5200/7025

BRIEFS

THAI TRAWLERS APPREHENDED--Chittagong, Jan. 29 (BSS): A Bangladesh Navy gun boat apprehended three Thai fishing trawlers on January 27 near St. Martins island, an ISPR press release said here today. The press release said, the Navy's gunboat while on routine patrol found the trawler fishing illegal inside Bangladesh waters. The trawlers were escorted to the Chittagong harbour and 38 crew members including the masters were handed over to the police. Bangladesh Navy has so far captured 33 such trawlers, the press release added. [Text] [Dacca THE NEW NATION in English 30 Jan 82 p 1]

CSO: 5200/7024

## DE LA MADRID CALLS FOR ATTENTION TO MARITIME SPHERE

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 4 Feb 82 p 7

[Text] San Jose del Cabo, B.C.S., 3 Feb--Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado called for an awakening of the Mexican consciousness to maritime concerns and for the strengthening of means to exploit and defend our 200-mile territorial waters limit.

The sea poses a risk to Mexico if we allow it to continue to be a void that international competitors are tempted to fill; it is, therefore, necessary to reaffirm national sovereignty over our territorial and patrimonial waters; it is a necessity not only for development but also an inevitable requisite for consolidating and preserving national independence.

During his speech at the national meeting for public opinion on planning for maritime resources, organized by the IEPES (Institute for Political, Economic and Social Studies), the PRI presidential candidate stated that indifference toward the sea's riches can no longer be tolerated, and he demanded commitment from all sectors to explore the coastal regions surrounding our country.

He reported that three-fifths of our patrimony is located in the sea. It includes 2 million sq km of continental shelf and almost 3 million sq km comprise the surface area of the exclusive economic zone and territorial waters.

He expressed his concern that the national fishing industry has not reached the anticipated level of production; in spite of having encouraged extraction, processing and marketing not more than 3 percent of the population consume sea products, while we are exporting a minimal percentage.

"In Mexico," he said, "we must overcome the prejudice against activities that generate foreign currency, because it is indispensable for financing the imports of manufactured goods that the country needs now and in the future."

Earlier he had admitted that the fishing industry has provided the country with an important influx of foreign currency, essential for financing national development.

He affirmed that we cannot finance our development based on foreign debt and foreign investment. We need to support vital sources of income such as exports in order to finance development.



He repeated his aim to seek out a new policy for fish production, marketing and distribution so that sea products are directly available to the people at low prices, without intermediaries, which would increase the protein and mineral intake of the most poorly nourished Mexicans.

Mexico, he noted, is still suffering from information feudalism caused by the attitudes of various institutions or people who monopolize and obscure information, believing this is the way to gain power but forgetting that they lead to blindness and ignorance. He called for the development of research, and for information and coordination to pursue this problem.

9730

CSO: 5200/2039

## FISHING RIGHTS DISCUSSED

London 8 DAYS in English No 4, 23 Jan 82 p 13

[Article by Howard Schissel]

**[Text]** MAURITANIA estimates that around a billion dollars worth of fish are taken from the waters around its coast each year — and the country receives only \$20m in royalties and taxes in return. Now Mauritania, Morocco and other states along Africa's Atlantic seaboard are to intensify their efforts to end the pillage. So far, 17 nations on the Atlantic have taken steps to extend their territorial waters to between 70 and 200 nautical miles.

Statistics from the Rome-based Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) indicate that 65 per cent of the annual catch in waters between Morocco and Zaire is made by vessels from outside the region. Leading the trawl are the Soviet Union, Poland and other East European states with 38 per cent, followed by Greece, Japan and France.

One of the main problems facing both Morocco and Mauritania is the sophisticated fishing facilities at the port of Las Palmas in the Canary Islands. Spanish trawlers comb the area off the northwest tip of Africa, netting thousands of tonnes of quality fish which is brought back to Las Palmas for canning.

Morocco has made a determined effort in the past ten years to turn its rudimentary fishing industry into a money spinner, but has come up against numerous obstacles. Lack of skilled manpower has proved to be the greatest problem. Moroccan sailors are experienced in plying small coastal fishing boats but have proved less proficient in the operation of modern trawlers. Indeed, almost a third of the crews on Moroccan fishing vessels are Canary islanders and their wages have to be paid in hard currency.

Another handicap is the lack of facilities in the southern port of Agadir. Because of the southwards migration of sardines, most of the fishing is now done between Tarfaya and Dakhala, off the disputed Western Sahara. Agadir is further away from these fishing grounds than Las Palmas, and has little chance of acquiring comparable docking and cold storage facilities in the face of formidable Spanish competition.

Morocco has declared a 70 mile exclusive economic zone, but finds it difficult to patrol its long coastline and prevent poaching. Moroccan officials have therefore sought to negotiate concessions in other spheres, such as agricultural exports, in exchange for fishing rights granted to European states.

Fishing wealth has created several touchy diplomatic incidents. The Polisario wishes to close Saharan waters to countries that refuse to recognise its claim to the Western Sahara. Commando units have attacked Spanish, Portuguese and South African boats, capturing crews and impounding vessels. Morocco also claims sovereignty over these waters, and its air force last year strafed a Cuban fishing boat, which Rabat alleged was spying for the Polisario.

Mauritania has one of the world's richest and best preserved fishing grounds off its 500-mile coastline, mainly thanks to an upwelling of warm water offshore the port of Nouadhibou. The Mauritanian government recently extended its exclusive economic zone to 200 miles, but with only two coastal patrol vessels and two spotter planes, Mauritanian officials admit it is impossible to patrol the area effectively.

Mauritania has radically altered its fishing policy. Licence agreements were allowed to expire and the extension of new

fishing rights were made contingent on the setting up of joint ventures, either with the government or with Mauritanian nationals. Over a dozen of these few fishing companies have been set up, several with Arab states like Libya, Iraq, Kuwait and Algeria.

A serious drawback, however, is the lack of infrastructure in the port of Nouadhibou. 'How do you expect us to compete against Las Palmas when Nouadhibou still does not have a telephone service, hotels or other amenities, and only a handful of international flights a week,' said Magid Kasbi, legal adviser to the ministry of fisheries.

Arab states and aid donor organisations have chosen the fishing sector as one of their priorities in assisting sub-Saharan African development. Most countries in the region have benefited from this form of aid, which is designed to improve their ability to feed their people.

The most recent announcement of Arab aid for African fishing involves Angola: the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa is to lend \$10m to finance the first phase of Angola's fishing development scheme, while the Kuwait Fund is providing \$12m to purchase twenty 14-metre fishing vessels and repair another 44.

CSO: 5200/5003

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE CONSIDER MARITIME VIOLATIONS

Al-Sharīqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 17 Dec 81 p 11

[Article by Mansur Batayanah]

[Text] Piracy and ways of combatting it headed the list of economic and commercial topics discussed by the National Association of Chambers of Commerce [NACC] with a delegation from the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in their meeting yesterday in Abu Dhabi.

Sayf Sultan, vice president of the NACC, in addressing the meeting asked the ICC to summarize the essence of its experience in curbing piracy so that it could be used in the state. He called for an international symposium to meet in the emirate to study the matter of piracy from which the merchants of the emirates and a number of merchants of the region are suffering. He recalled that the NACC had decided last October to join the ICC.

Muhammad 'Ali Rankun, president of the ICC, noted the increasing frequency of piracy. The ICC expressed its readiness to cooperate with the NACC in the fight against crime on the high seas. He said that would be done through the International Bureau to Combat Crime on the High Seas located in London. The Bureau was organized by the ICC in 1980 to protect merchants and businessmen from such crimes.

The meeting, which was attended by 'Abd al-Malik al-Humar, director general of the Central Bank, and several members of the board of directors of the NACC, also discussed a number of economic and commercial matters, including discrimination in the price of goods imported by the oil-producing countries since these countries pay high prices to the nonoil-producing countries, especially for drugs, strategic food commodities, and medical equipment.

The meeting also discussed world economic conditions, the causes of inflation in the industrial and developing countries, and lending policies toward the developing countries.

The participants agreed that the increase in oil prices was not the principal cause of world inflation. They also agreed that policies on loans to the developing countries must rest on a scientific basis and that loans be channeled and spent for the purpose they were obtained. The role of businessmen and merchants in economic development was another topic of discussion.

After the meeting, Muhammad 'Ali Rankun, president of the ICC, held a press conference in which he welcomed the NACC to the ICC as an active and effective member. He also welcomed the invitation of the NACC to hold an international symposium on ways of preventing maritime and trade fraud. He pointed out that robbery on the high seas is steadily increasing since the volume of piracy in the world has exceeded \$3.5 billion.

He mentioned the need for merchants and businessmen to consult with the International Maritime Advisory Organization headquartered in London before making binding contracts with worldwide marine transportation companies. He said this organization was established both to prevent businessmen and merchants from falling into the clutches of phony companies and to lessen the danger of maritime fraud.

Local businessmen have asked that basic conditions be met before shipping their goods, for example, increased information about the other parties regardless of their status. [words missing]

He recalled that the NACC sent a memorandum to the ICC about the high prices of goods exported from the industrial countries to the oil-producing countries, including the emirates, and that was to enable it to study these documents. He added this is the first time such discrimination in prices is known.

He indicated that the industrial countries are cheating the oil-producing countries through projects they undertake with the oil-producing countries. A project that should not cost more than a million dollars, for example, is submitted at \$4 million.

Rankun said in commenting on the international economic situation at the press conference that he expected the United States would incur a deficit of \$100 billion in the 1982 budget. He also expressed regret that the great Western powers are spending more than \$550 billion on conventional arms supposedly to protect their national interests at a time when the world is facing difficult economic challenges.

He mentioned that the goals of the organization include dedication to free economic competition, whatever the political and economic regulations, as well as combatting the monopoly of international commercial and economic corporations.

He mentioned that his current visit to the emirates is part of a tour through a number of Arab countries, among them Lebanon, the Sultanate of Oman, and Kuwait, in addition to the emirates from which he will depart from Saudi Arabia.

The ICC was founded in 1919 and is permanently based in Paris. It numbers among its members more than 600 institutions and large commercial organizations operating in over 100 countries throughout the world. It is tied to economic organizations of the United Nations by strong bonds and it attends their meetings.

5214

CSO: 5200/4706



## KENYA DEMANDS ALL FOREIGN FISHING VESSELS OUT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 21 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by George Odiko: "Quit Our Fishing Zone--Omanga"]

[Text]

ENVIRONMENT and Natural Resources Minister Andrew Omanga yesterday demanded the withdrawal of all foreign fishing vessels from Kenya's 200-mile economic zone in the Indian Ocean.

He called on the foreign countries to stop exploiting Kenya's fisheries wealth, adding that Kenya would herself use the waters for fishing since fish was an important food.

He advised Kenyans to consider fish to be as important as maize and other food items. The Government had a massive fisheries development programme and Sh. 2.5 million had currently been set aside for the purpose. He said the money would be loaned to fishermen either individually or through their co-operatives.

Mr Omanga was launching the first national Central Committee of Fishermen's Loan Scheme. Its members are drawn from different walks of life, including fishermen's co-operatives. Permanent Secretary Archie Mbugho is chairman of the committee.

The committee will monitor and look into the loan activities of a revolving fund.

Fish-farming, he said, was already taking shape in Kenya, particularly in Nyanza Province.

The Minister wanted the committee to visit all parts of Kenya so as to advise the Government where fish farms could be started and how best they could be managed.

Mr. Omanga spoke of a Sh. 10 million World Bank fish development project in the Lake Basin area.

And he called on schools and colleges to participate in fish-farming, saying they could benefit in two ways -- educationally and also in using fish for food.

Kenya, the Minister said, had plans to carry out major fishing activities on the ocean. The country has been exporting fish and importing tinned fish.

"We are not going to export fish as cheap raw material and then import this expensive tin," Mr Omanga said.

For this reason, he said, the Kenya and Italian governments were working out an arrangement in which the Italians would build a large fish-tinning plant.

•The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is preparing a plan of action for conserving marine mammals.

The plan is being prepared in co-operation with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

Problems concerning such mammals are largely international because of their highly migratory character. As such co-operative solutions are called for, according to a UNEP paper.

The paper, "Achievements and Planned Development of UNEP's Regional Seas Programme and Comparable Programmes Sponsored by Others", is before a meeting in Nairobi of government experts on regional marine programme in Nairobi.

CSO: 5200/5630

FINE IMPOSED ON ILLEGALLY FISHING SOUTH AFRICAN BOAT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Feb 82 p 8

[Text] A fine amounting to 800,000 meticals in freely convertible currency was imposed yesterday by the maritime tribunal of the People's Republic of Mozambique on Willy Hansen, captain of the fishing boat "Hawk DNA 19" registered in South Africa, after it was proved that it was fishing illegally in our country's territorial waters.

According to the terms of the sentence, the boat is not subject to confiscation and the fine must be paid within 20 days. Meanwhile, the boat will remain under the jurisdiction of our maritime authorities as a guarantee that the fine will be paid.

It was proved that the boat "Hawk DNA 19," registered in the port of Durban and belonging to Willy Hansen, was intercepted by our navy patrol boats at 26.36.44° latitude and 32.56.6° longitude, at a distance of 1.6 miles from the Mozambican coast near Ponta Doubela.

Captain Hansen acknowledged to the court that he had been fishing in our country's territorial waters moments before his boat was boarded by Mozambican Navy control personnel.

Other members of the crew disclosed during their testimony that on 7 February the boat was fishing in the area of Zavora, which is under Mozambican jurisdiction. The boat's log book showed that it had frequently sailed illegally in Mozambican territorial waters, namely in the areas of Ponta do Ouro, Monte Bela and Boa Paz.

Hansen's exemplary behavior after the boat was intercepted by our forces was considered a mitigating factor, as was the fact that he had not exercised any activities that would be prejudicial to fishing within our territorial waters. Moreover, Hansen was not a recidivist.

Questioned by the media on the trial, Hansen affirmed that he was satisfied about the proceedings, adding that he agreed with the court's decision.

Hansen also expressed his satisfaction about the "excellent" treatment he received from our authorities, from the time his boat was captured to the end of the trial.

According to the terms of the sentence, payment of court costs is not required.

CS0: 5200/5629

EUROPEANS SIGN AGREEMENT TO COORDINATE FOREIGN SHIP INSPECTION

Paris LE NOUVEL ECONOMISTE in French 1 Feb 82 p 48

[Text] Is there finally solidarity among the West Europeans? This is a reality in at least one sector: maritime safety. The 14 Western European nations with maritime coasts (9 of the 10 members of the EEC, plus the Scandinavian countries, Finland, Spain and Portugal), meeting in Paris on the initiative of Minister of Maritime Affairs Louis Le Pensec, have just signed a "memorandum of agreement," in fact, which commits them to strengthening and coordinating inspection of merchant vessels calling at their ports.

This is an important step in the battle against vessels "outside the standard" or "substandard" (not all of which fly flags of convenience, although the latter do have loss rates four times as high as those of the OECD member countries). "The text which has just been signed by all of the officials of the 14 countries reflects a joint political desire to reach the goal of eliminating substandard vessels," stressed Mr Le Pensec, who was flanked by Mr Srivastava, secretary general of the International Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), and Mr Contogeorgis, a member of the European Communities Commission. This unanimity was essential to avoid diversion of traffic toward ports in countries more tolerant of dangerous vessels.

Under the terms of the memorandum signed on 26 January, each national authority undertakes the commitment to engage, before the end of a 2-year period, in "a total number of inspections each year corresponding to 25 percent of the estimated number of separate foreign trade vessels," in accordance with the precise directives appended to the document.

It will also be necessary to implement those norms and to provide qualified personnel to carry out these inspections. On this point, France is not lagging: one out of every four foreign vessels was inspected in its commercial ports in 1981. Shortcomings were found in about 10 percent of the vessels checked.

Currently, there are 230 inspectors and controllers responsible for seeing that the norms are observed. By the end of 1983, there will be slightly more than 280. Better still, the Saint-Malo Administrative Center for Maritime Affairs, which has been computerized, will be gradually made available to neighboring countries in order to guarantee an exchange of data on the vessels calling at Western European ports.

The efficiency of the mechanism should thus be gradually strengthened. But the average annual inspection of foreign vessels as practiced in Europe is only 15 to 20 percent. The authorities in certain nations still have much to do. But there can be no doubt that the seamen's trade union officials (who came "spontaneously" from the 14 countries to meet with the participants in the Paris conference) are not urging them to live up to their commitments.

The only shadow falling over the conference table was that its main author, Mr Paul Ollivier, 53, who had headed the Office of Maritime Ports and Navigation since the summer of 1978, learned shortly prior to the opening date of the international gathering that his duties were ending. It is his colleague, Mr Christian Brossier, 46, who has been director of fishing up to the present, who will replace him. A number of participants, both foreign and otherwise, wondered why.

5157

CS0: 5200/2042

## BRIEFS

PROTECTION FOR FISHING RIGHTS--Thorshavn, 19 Jan. Today the governor of the Faroe Islands has a meeting with Anker Jorgensen, the Danish prime minister, and Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen. The topic will be how to handle the upcoming negotiations with the EC and the Norwegians concerning fishing affairs and the fishing by the Faroese off east Greenland. At the meeting, the Faroese representatives, attorney Pauli Ellefssen and government member Olaf Olsen, will request that the Danes be instrumental in getting the Irish to reduce their demands regarding the salmon fishing by the Faroese. The fisheries agreement with the EC for this year is ready but has not been signed because of the dispute over the salmon fishing. The EC demands that the salmon take off the Faroe Islands be no more than 625 tons during this fishing season, and 525 tons during the next season, but the Faroese only agree to 875 tons for the current season and 775 tons during the next fishing season. In fact, the government has already granted permission to the Faroese to fish almost 1,600 tons during this fishing season. The Faroese will also demand the support of the Danish Government in their fight against the Norwegians. At a meeting in Copenhagen last Saturday, the Norwegians said that this year they would neither allow the Faroese to fish for capelin off Jan Mayen nor for mackerel in the North Sea. Furthermore, the Danes will be requested to state their position categorically during the talks with the Norwegians about the jurisdiction between Jan Mayen and east Greenland. [Text] [Reykjavik MORGUNBLADID in Icelandic 20 Jan 82 p 1] 9583

CSO: 5200/2035



## LOSSES CLAIMED FROM DELAYED SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE WITH IRAN

Athens KYRIAKATIKI ELEVTHEROITYPIA in Greek 24 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Giannis Fytras: "52,000 Tons of Wheat Spoiling for the Sake of a Foreign Shipowning Company"]

[Text] A tremendous quantity of Greek wheat is in danger of spoiling in the holds of a sequestered ship while the country loses tens of thousands of dollars every day simply in order to justify the claim of a foreign company owning the Panama-registered ship (with a foreign crew) against Iran!

The scandal which may have additional repercussions came to light when the Panamanian company "Sol Shipping Company" succeeded in holding in Salonica the Greek freighter "Andaios" loaded with 22,000 tons of wheat. Its destination is the Swiss company "Nonga" and then on to Iran. Another cargo of 30,000 tons is loaded on trucks in Kavala and the Swiss recipients have ordered a stop to the transfer following the holding of the first cargo.

The Panamanian company has presented its claim to the Court of First Instance in Salonica asking for a seizure of the cargo belonging to the Iranian state because at the port of Badar Homeini a ship belonging to the Sol Shipping Company, the "Mighty Breeze," is being held up with a Phillippino captain and a crew made up entirely of foreigners.

The loss to the Central Service for the Separation of Domestic Products (KYDEP) is incalculable because of the hold up of the cargo inasmuch as it gathered 100,000 tons of wheat--as much as the quantity ordered by the Swiss--and now faces the danger of the wheat's being destroyed before it reaches the recipients. In turn, the Swiss would gladly see the cancellation of the order because in the meantime the price of wheat fell by \$50 per ton and they would prefer to buy elsewhere.

Another misfortune is the loss of the EEC subsidy received by the Greek government to go ahead with the export. All these sums are calculated of course in precious foreign exchange. The cargo has been paid to the farmers by the Agricultural Bank which will not get a drachma from the Swiss if it does not deliver the cargo. KYDEP loses \$21,000 everyday for the "berthing" of the two ships and is in danger of losing the entire cargo.

But how did the Sol Shipping Company succeed in holding up the ship, an action so harmful to the government, our credibility and our export activity? A representative of this company was able to get a permit--we do not know how--from the Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs and Merchant Marine, to bring the case before the presiding judge of the First Instance Court which issues a restraining order, i.e., to hold the ship and its cargo.

Maritime circles noted yesterday that at this moment we have more than 200 freighters with Greek crews in the Persian ports of Badar Abbas and Badar Imam Homeini, and these ships may suffer reprisals because of our holding up the Persian cargo.

K. Stravelakis of the Andaios Kompania Naviera reported that the company bringing suit does not have the necessary assets sufficient to cover the losses resulting from the holding up of the freighters "Andaios" and "Toxotis," losses which reach \$21,000 per day. In the end, KYDEP, that is, the Greek government, will have to bear the burden. Stravelakis added: "If G. Dousopoulos of Sol Shipping had insured his ship against war risks as is done by prudent shipowners he would not have resorted to the means he is using now, neither would he have needed to provide the ministries with inaccurate data to extract a restraining order. The two cargoes together cost 12.5 million dollars while the value of the Dousopoulos ship does not exceed \$800,000 since it has a tonnage of 10,000 and was built in 1958."

#### Suit To Be Debated Tomorrow

In the meantime, the Swiss sent two telegrams to KYDEP holding it responsible for any loss they may suffer because of the delay in delivering the cargo. The suit for seizing the ship and its cargo will be discussed tomorrow in the Salonica Court of First Instance, but by the time a decision is issued the wheat may spoil. Experts say that the decision must be issued as quickly as possible to avoid the loss of the vulnerable wheat cargo.

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CSO: 5200/5304

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March 10, 1982